



THE DIESEL ENGINE & THE ENVIRONMENT

Presented By:
Christer Broman
Wartsila N.A. Inc

Wärtsilä Corporation

- A global company focusing on power generation, marine propulsion and industrial applications
- Designing, manufacturing, licensing, marketing and servicing Wärtsilä and Sulzer engines and Lips propellers
- Engineering and provision of complete power solutions and propulsion systems

Wartsila N.A Inc.

Seattle, WA
Regional Service and Logistics

Cornwall, Ontario
Service

Montreal, Quebec
Service

Halifax, NS
Regional Service and Logistics

Mt. Vernon, IN

New York, NY
Service

Los Angeles, CA
Service

New Orleans, LA
Regional Service and Logistics

Annapolis, MD
Corporate Office and Power Plant
Sales, Projects, Operations and Admin.

★ Sales
★ Service

Houston, TX
Sales & Projects

Ft. Lauderdale, FL
Service Headqtrs.
Regional Service and Logistics
Marine Sales and Projects

Mexico City, MX
Sales & Service

Guatemala City, GM
Service

San Juan, PR
Sales & Service



Typical Diesel Exhaust Gas Composition

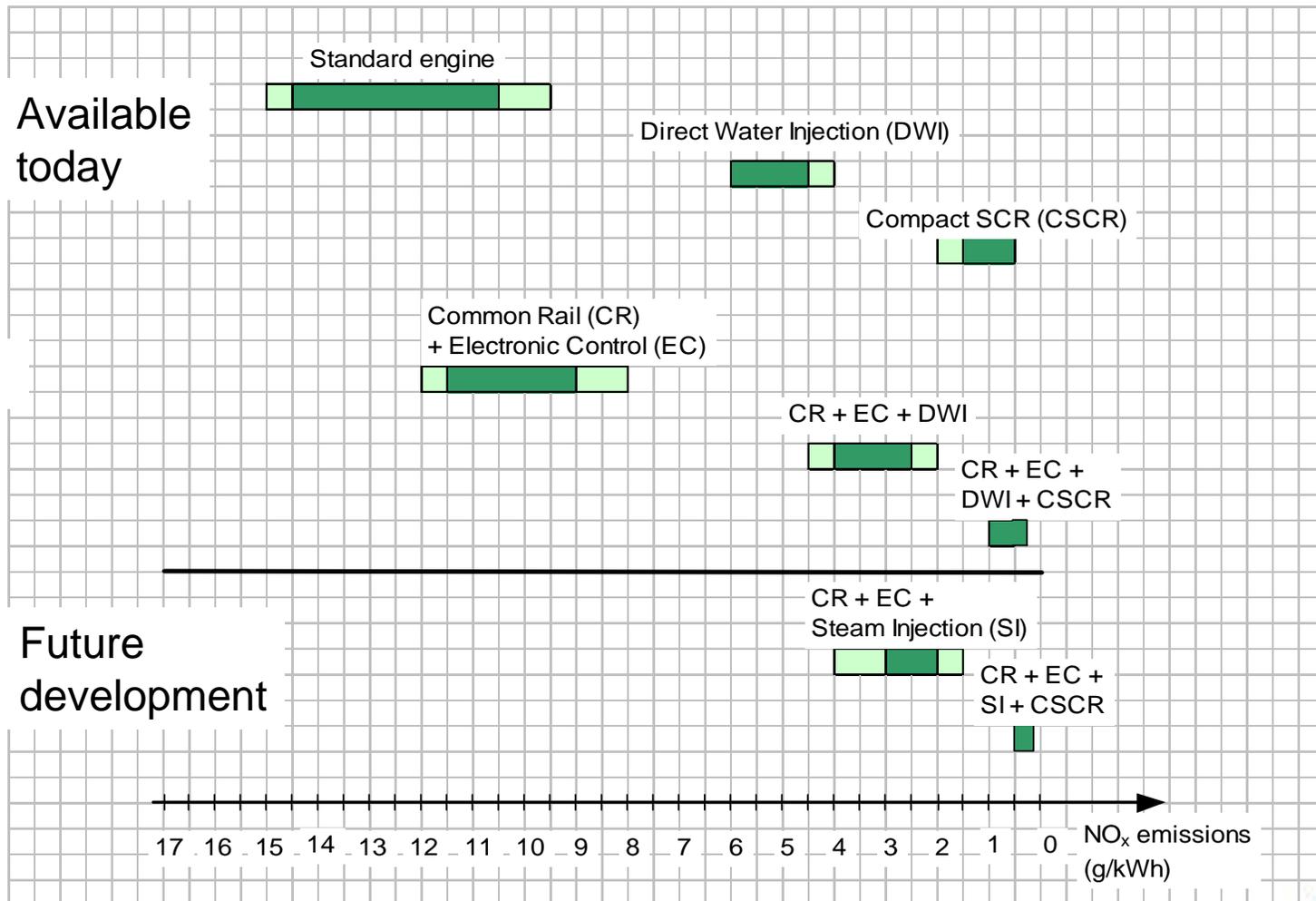
Together
> 99.5%

Nitrogen	N_2 :	76%	
Oxygen	O_2 :	13%	
Carbon dioxide	CO_2 :	5%	Low due to high efficiency
Water	H_2O :	5%	

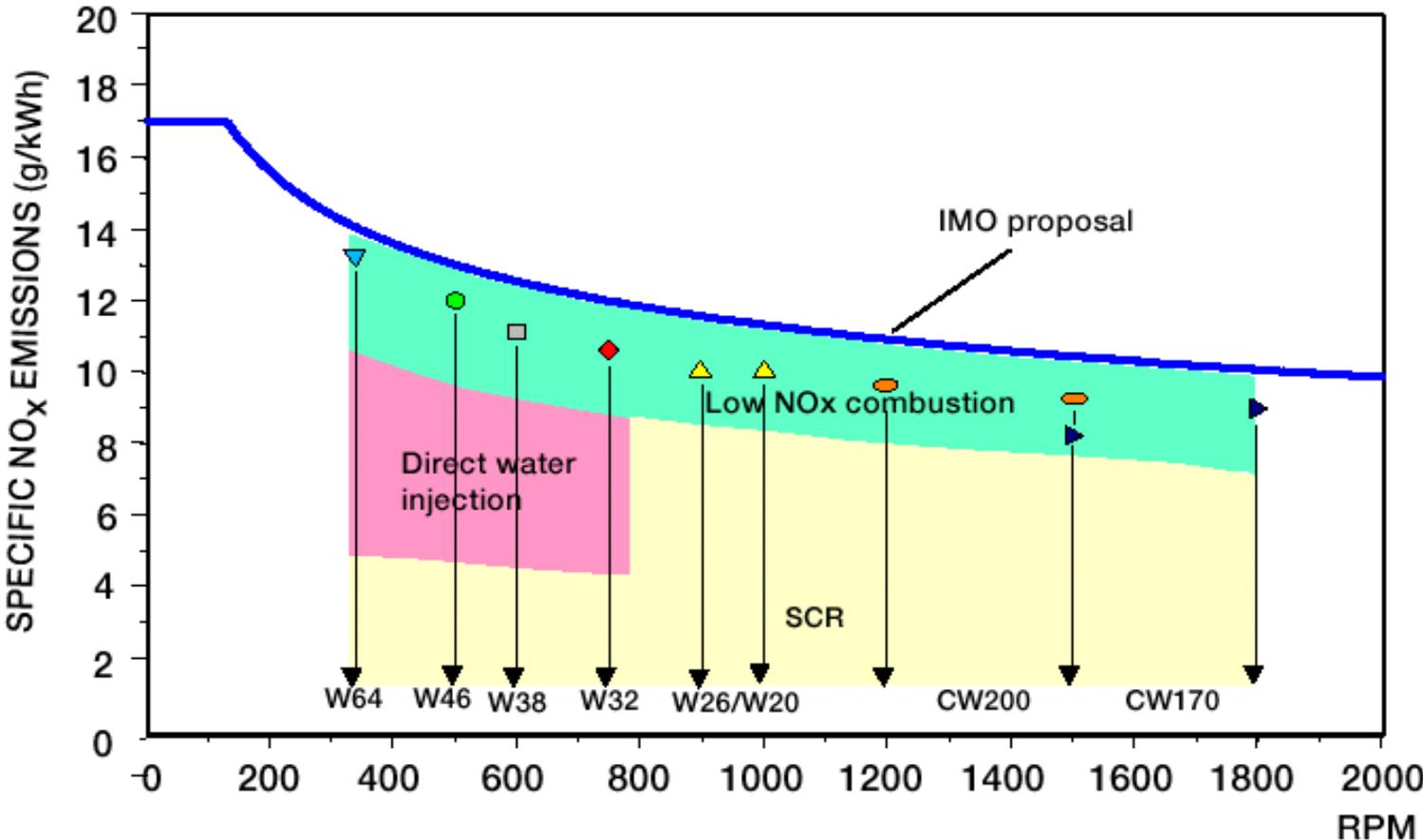
Sulphur oxides	SO_x		Fuel choice related
Carbon monoxide	CO		Low due to good combustion
Hydrocarbons	C_xH_y		Low due to good combustion

Particulates			Influenced by fuel, ash, sulphur
Visible smoke			Low load related (<25% load)
Nitrogen oxides	NO_x		Controlled by technology

Different Means of Emission Control for Diesel Engines

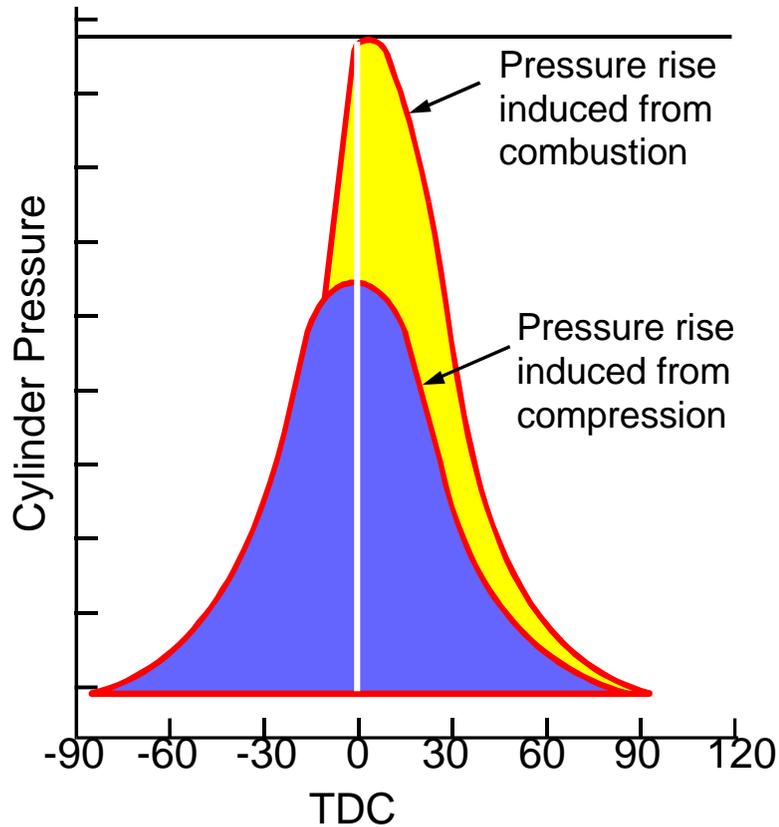


NOx control by Wärtsilä

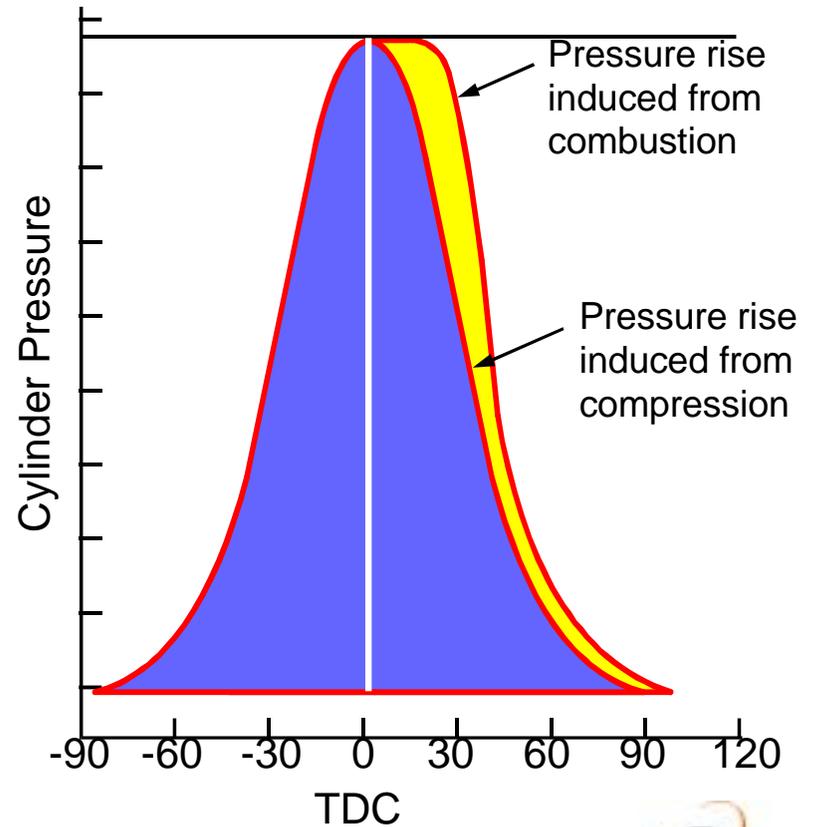


Low NO_x Combustion

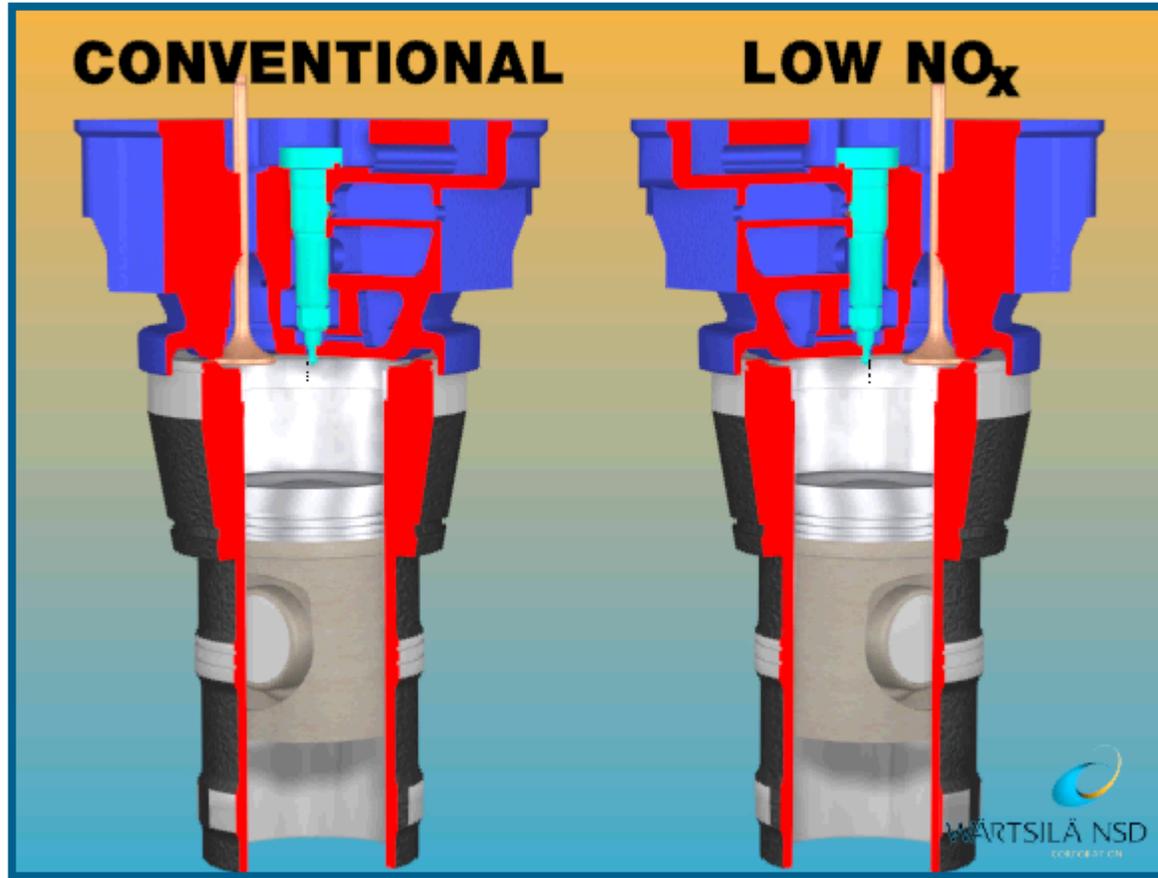
Conventional Design
Engine Maximum Firing Pressure



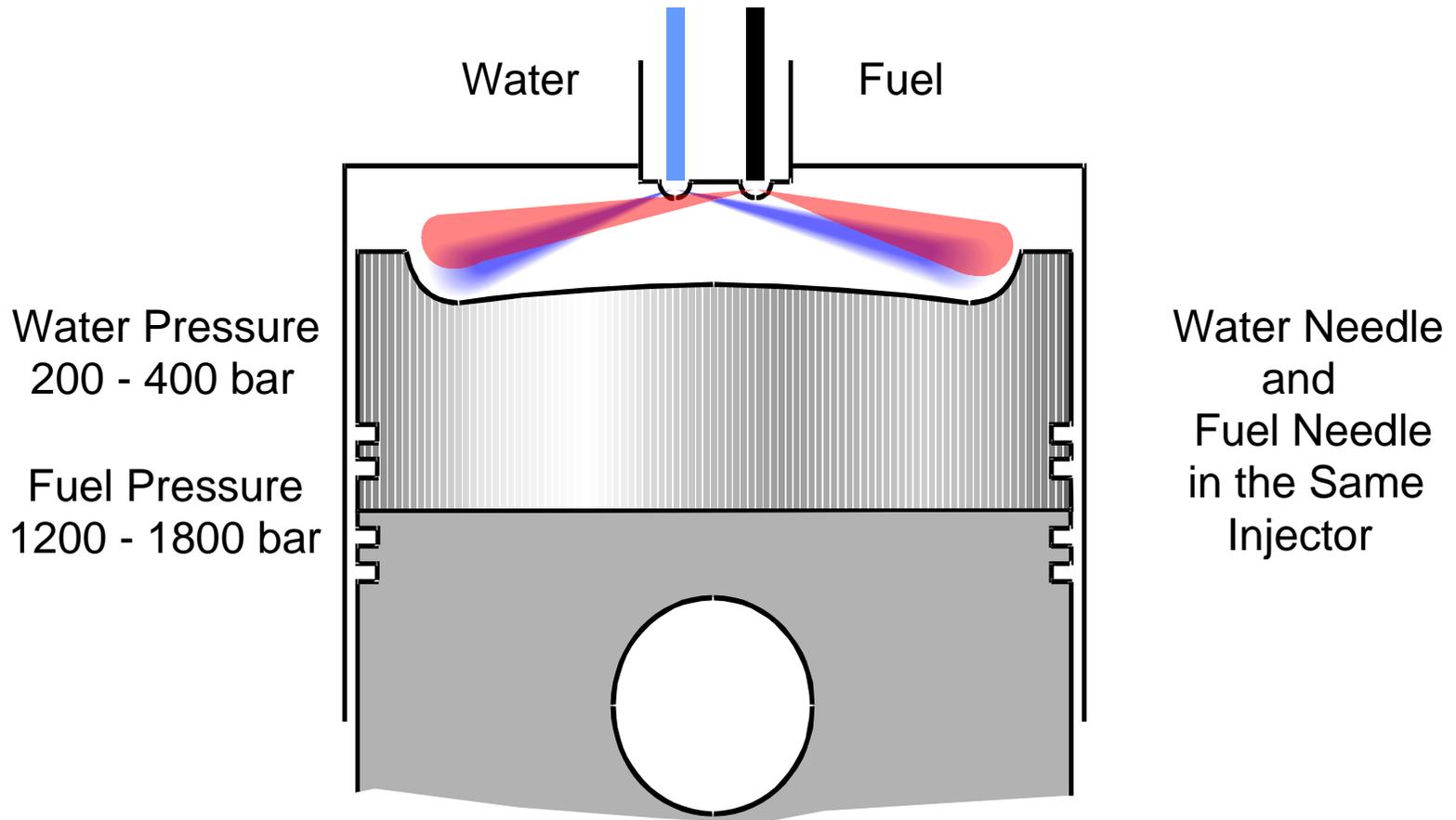
Low NO_x Design
Engine Maximum Firing Pressure



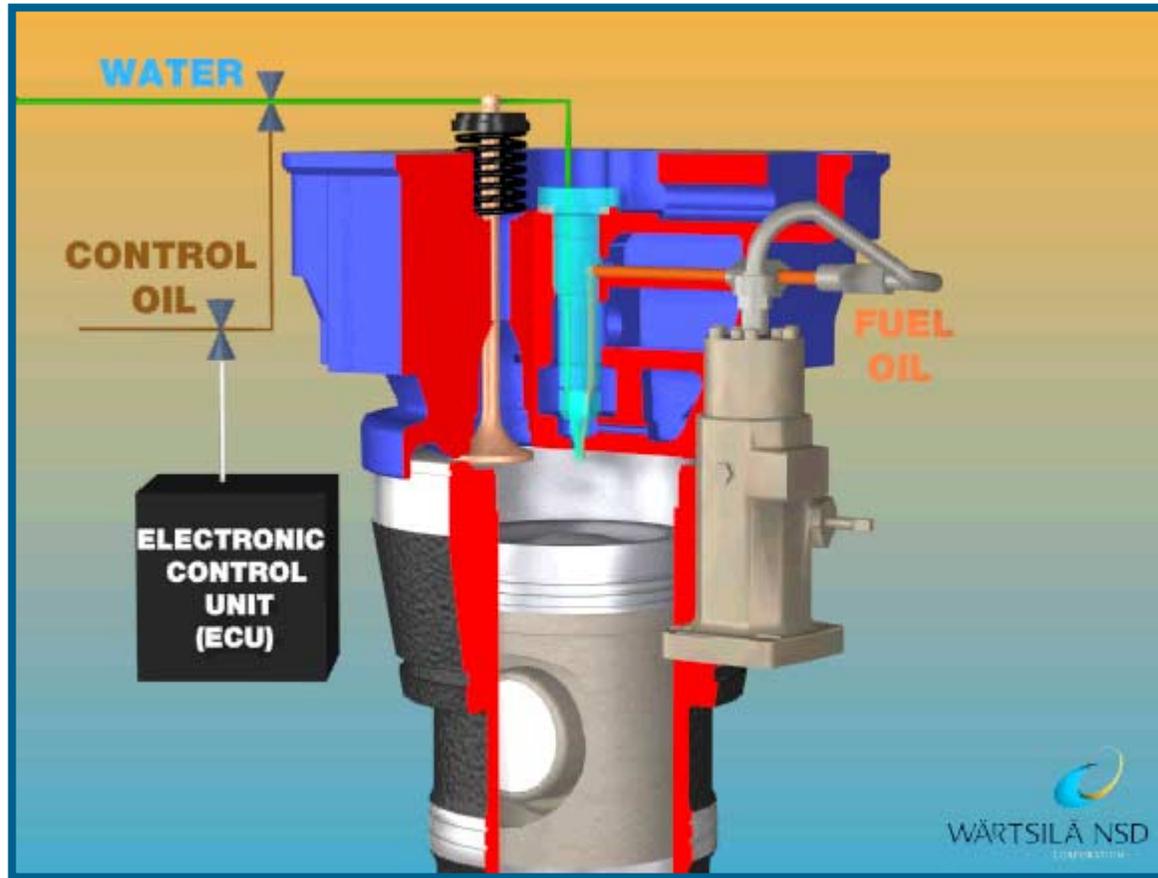
Low NOx design



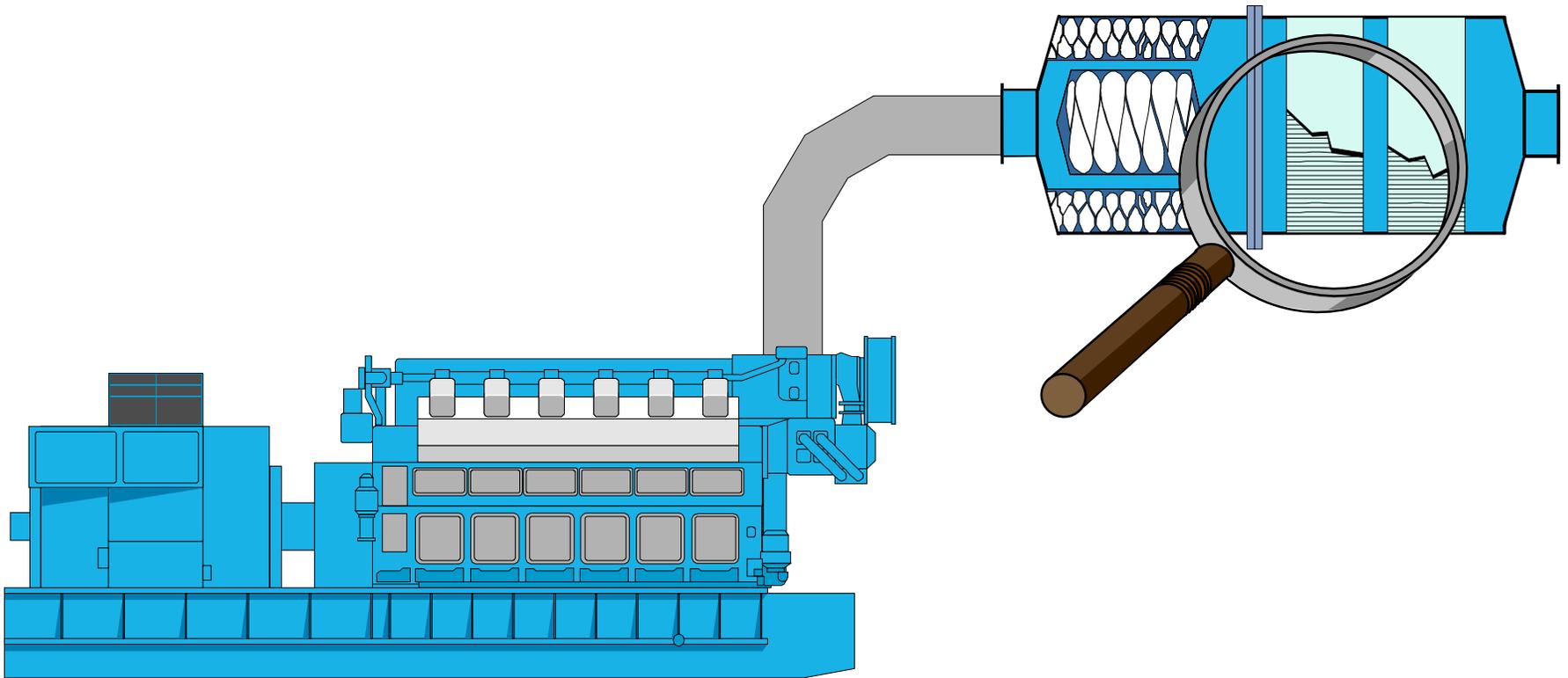
Principle of Direct Water Injection



Water injection

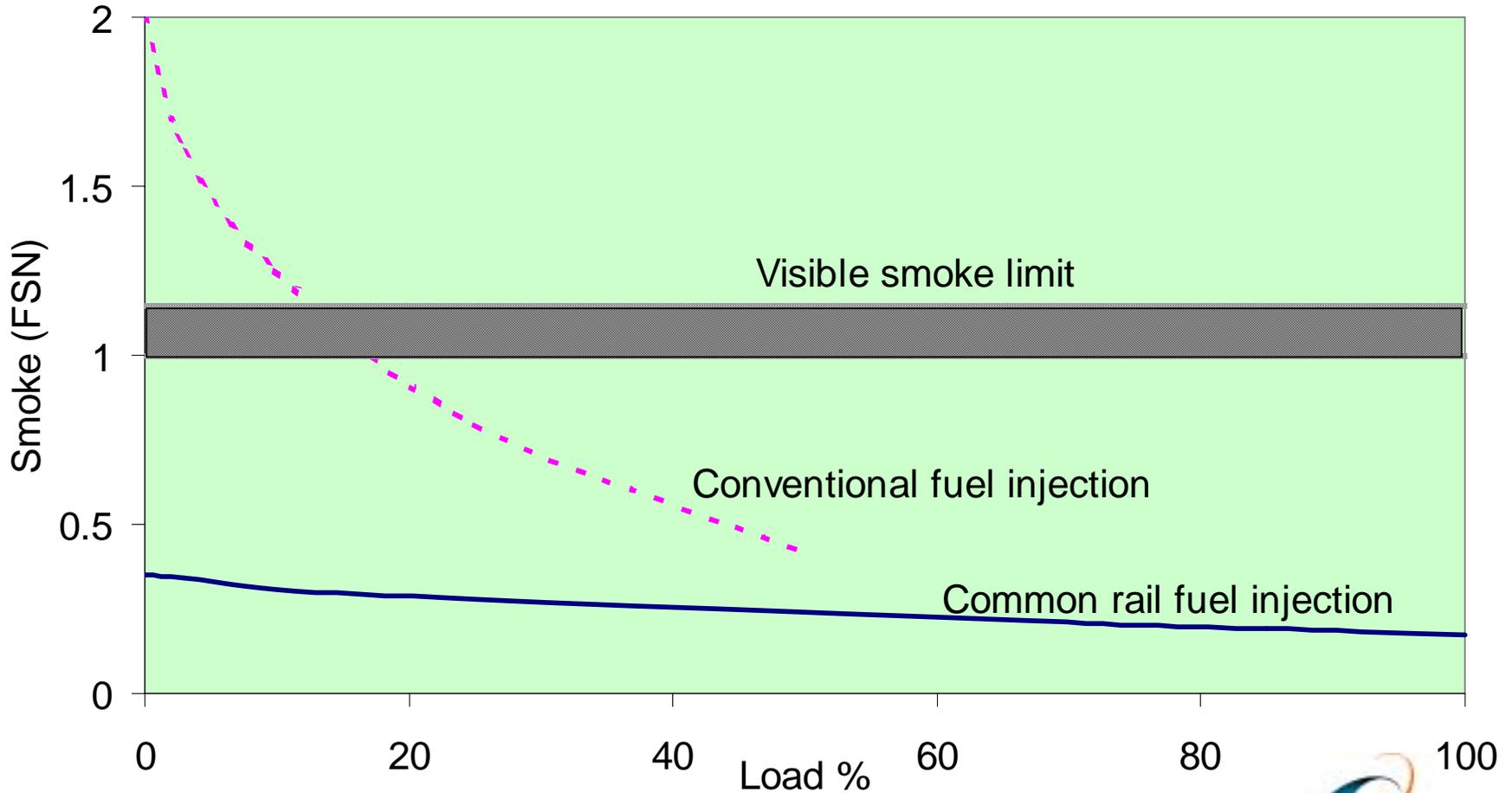


Compact SCR



Smoke Level with Common Rail Fuel Injection

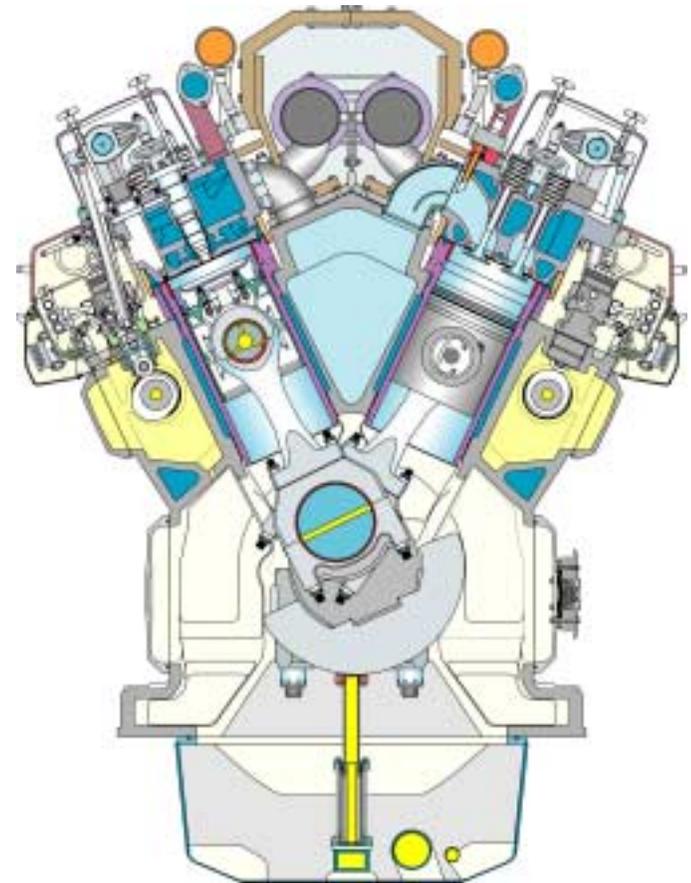
Wärtsilä 32 Test results at 750 rpm



Dual Fuel Engines

The number of sea ferries using bunkered gas as fuel is expected to grow in the near future due to environmental pressure.

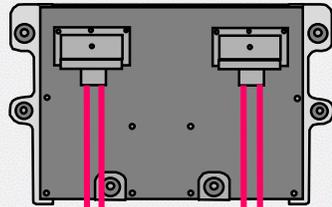
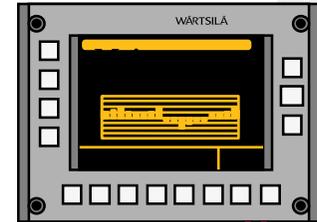
- Dual fuel engine
 - Ignition by pilot fuel at gas operation
 - LFO used as back-up fuel
- Spark ignited Gas Engine
 - Ignition by an electric spark plug
 - No back-up system



BOTH ENGINE TYPES OPERATE ON LOW GAS PRESSURES

How Does it Work?

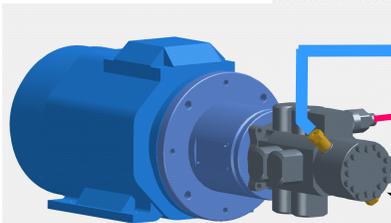
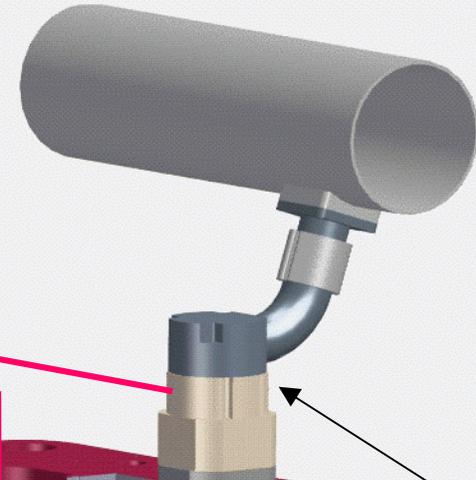
Control / Monitoring Panel Signal Distribution Block



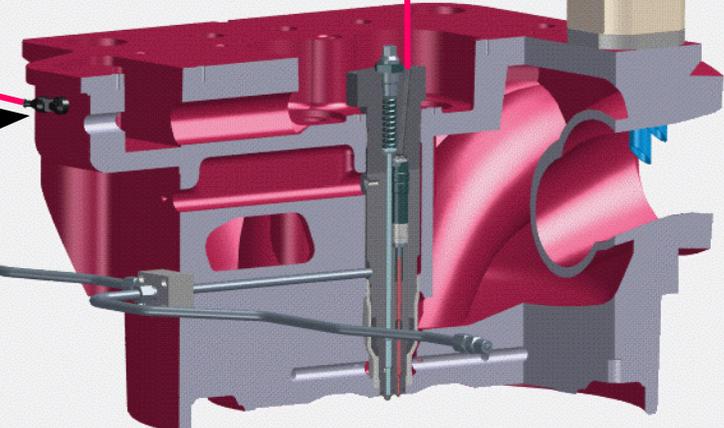
Knock sensor



Solenoid Valve



Pilot fuel pump



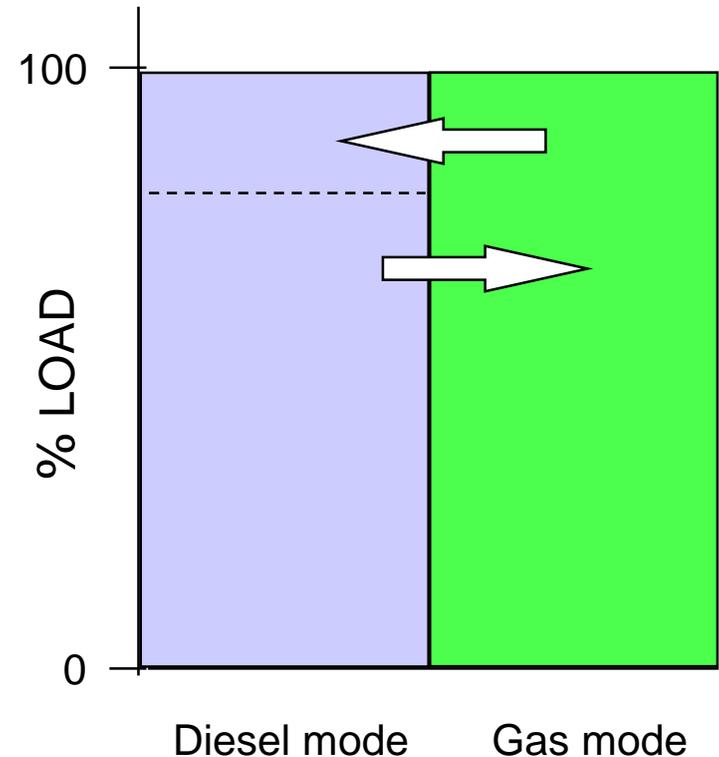
Operating Principal- Dual Fuel Engine

⇒ Gas mode

- High efficiency and low emissions
- Automatic and instant transfer to diesel operation in alarm situations
- Transfer to diesel operation at any load

⇒ Diesel mode

- As an ordinary diesel engine
- Transfer to gas operation preferably at part load
- Pilot fuel injection in operation

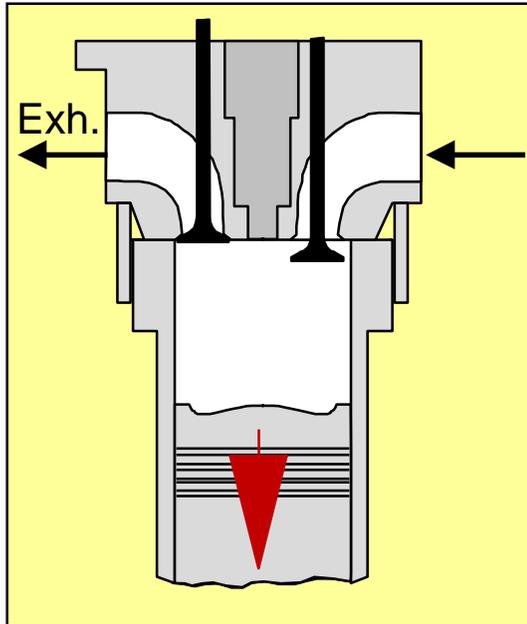


Gas Diesel Engine Concept

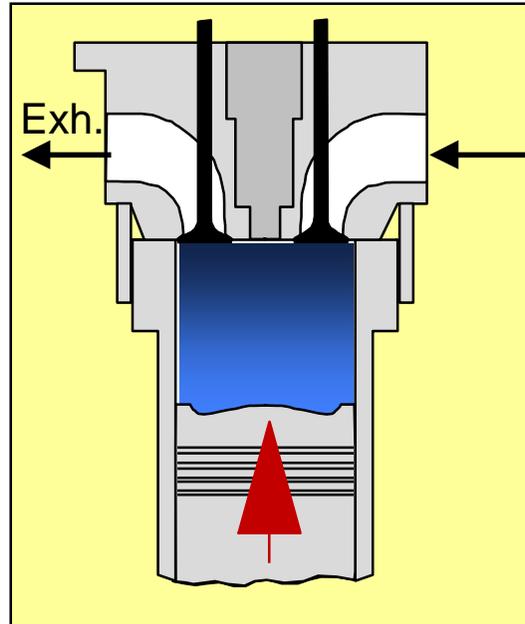
- The gas diesel engine is a dual fuel / multi fuel engine that is designed to operate in two fuel modes.
 - **Liquid fuel mode**, using MDO/LFO, HFO or Crude Oil as main fuel.
 - **Gas fuel mode**, using natural gas as main fuel ignited with a small amount of liquid fuel.
- **In liquid fuel mode** the engine works as an ordinary diesel engine.
- **In gas fuel mode** the engine is adapting the direct gas injection technique for gas injection at high pressure.

Gas Diesel Working Principle

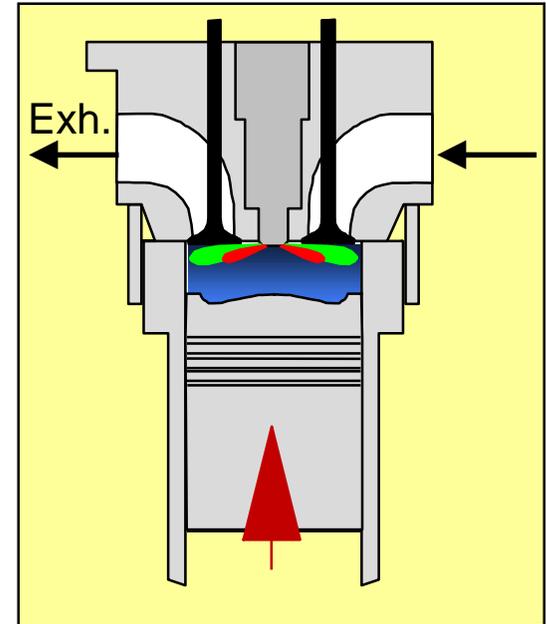
Wärtsilä 32GD & 46GD



Air
Intake



Compression
of Air

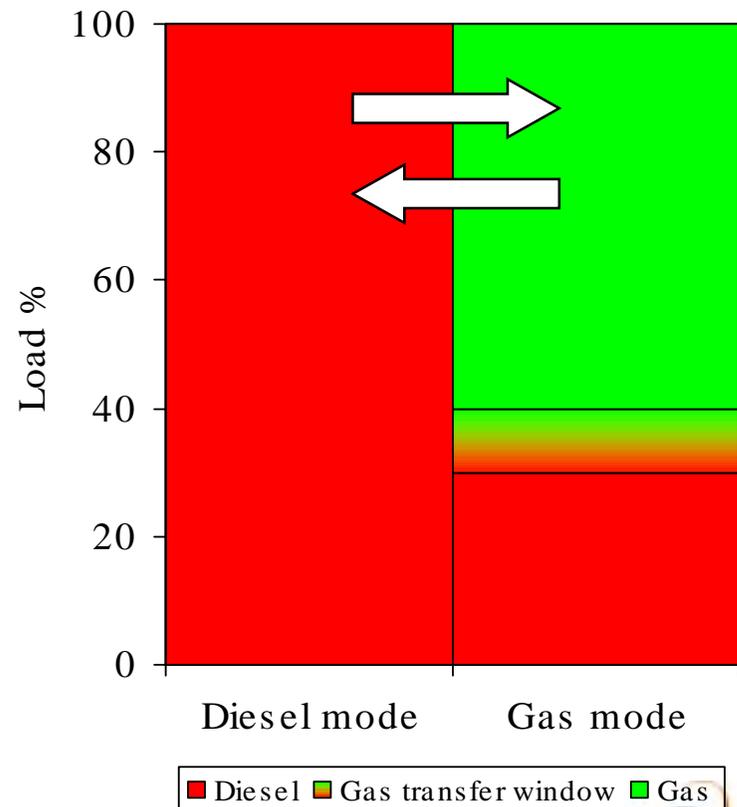


Injection of Gas
and Pilot Fuel Ignition

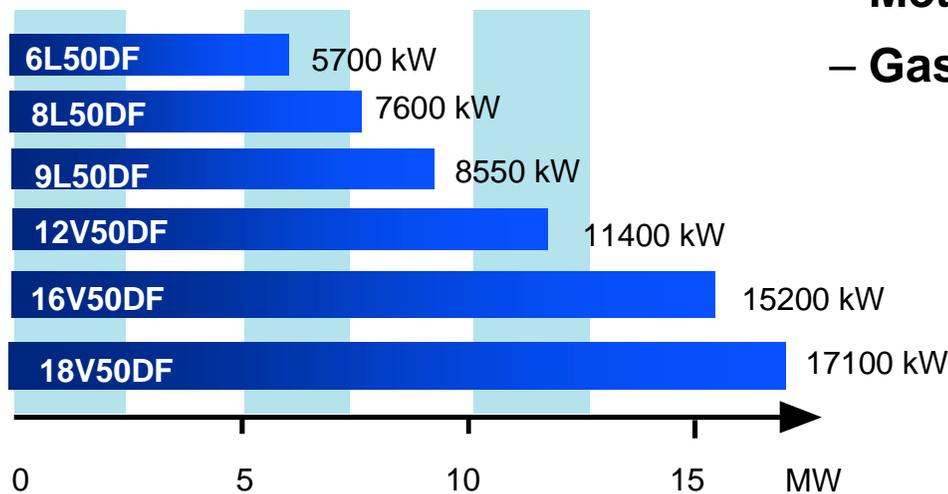
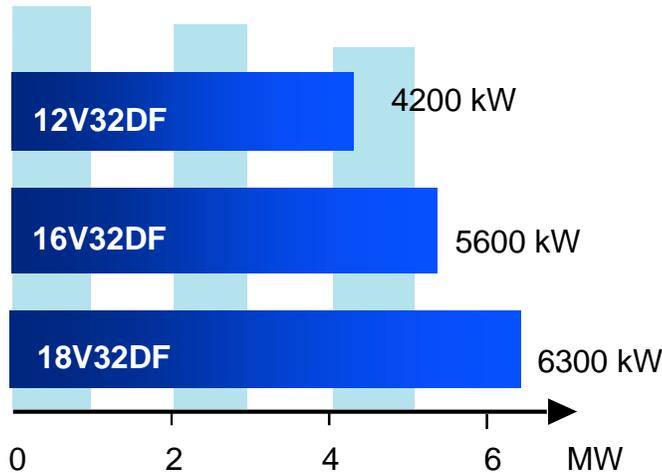
Gas Diesel Engine Concept

Operating modes

- Diesel mode
 - Diesel fuel operation only
 - As an ordinary diesel engine
- Gas mode (high pressure)
 - Diesel fuel operation at start and low load
 - Automatic transfer between fuels according to load
 - Automatic and instant transfer in alarm situations



Dual Fuel Product Portfolio

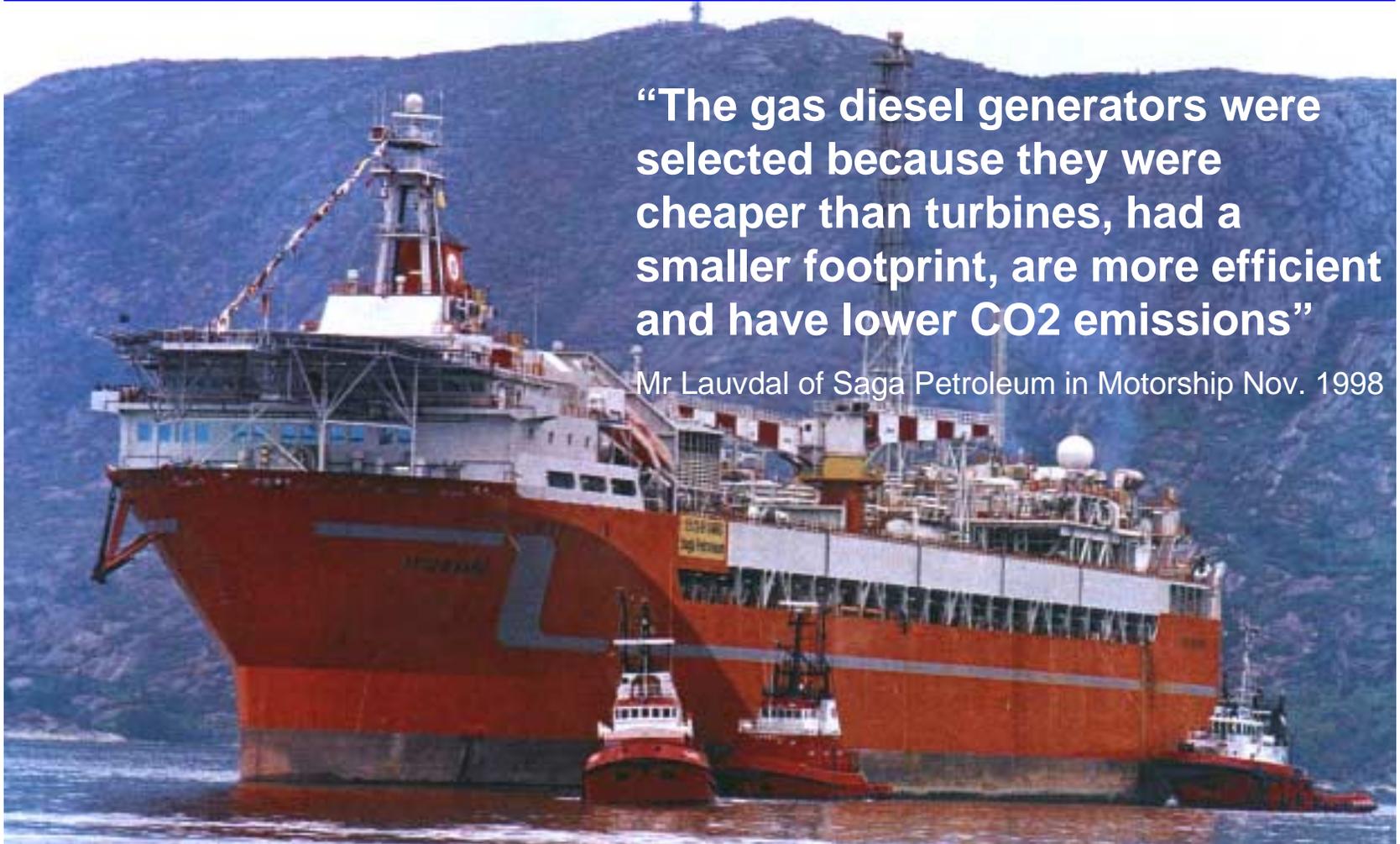


At standard reference conditions:

- **Air pressure** 100 kPa
- **Air inlet temp.** 30 °C
- **Charge air temp.** 40 °C
- **Exhaust gas back pres. and air inlet pres. drop** 4 kPa
- **Methane number** 80
- **Gas pressure** 3,5 bar (g)

“The gas diesel generators were selected because they were cheaper than turbines, had a smaller footprint, are more efficient and have lower CO2 emissions”

Mr Lauvdal of Saga Petroleum in Motorship Nov. 1998



Conclusion

The diesel engine is going through an accelerated rate of change. The engines are becoming more compact, easier to maintain and environmentally friendly. The consumption of fuel and lube oil is decreasing and the engines are capable of burning a variety of different fuels.

